

Finger Prints

for

Commercial and Personal Identification ✓



INTERNATIONAL TITLE RECORDING
AND
IDENTIFICATION BUREAU

1304-1308 PENOBSCOT BUILDING
DETROIT .: MAIN 611 .: MICHIGAN

This Booklet is[✓] Compiled
by
EDWARD H. AND JAMES E. MURPHY[✓]

And is Dedicated to the
FATHERS AND MOTHERS OF AMERICA
AND OTHER NATIONS



January, 1922

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by
INTERNATIONAL TITLE RECORDING AND
IDENTIFICATION BUREAU[✓]
Detroit, Mich.

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EDWARD H. MURPHY

EDWARD H. MURPHY, of the International Title Recording and Identification Bureau, is a nationally known criminal and civil investigator, having been actively engaged in secret service work for the past twenty-two years. He is head of the Murphy Secret Service Agency which he established in Detroit, Michigan, in 1906.

Until recently, Mr. Murphy, like a great many others in a similar profession, thought of finger prints only as a means of identification for the criminally inclined. This idea has prevailed generally because of the fact that the men to whom we owe the present methods of finger print identification were, with but few exceptions, criminal investigators who, naturally, used the results of their study for the furtherance of their own line of work.

In the United States alone, there are yearly many thousands of unidentified dead buried in unmarked graves. If, to this number, we add the thousands of missing persons and the hundreds of kidnapped children, the figures would total over 100,000 persons. Realizing that this appalling number could be reduced to a minimum were finger printing used as a means of personal and commercial identification, Mr. Murphy has decided to put the matter before the public in a plain, straightforward manner. He feels confident that they will readily approve and be anxious to adopt it.

We do not claim to be the originators of the idea of universal finger printing. We would rather have it known that we are simply doing our share toward bringing the importance of this movement to the homes and firesides of all the people. While we are the originators of many valuable systems of finger printing, to be used for commercial purposes, it is not our intention, or desire, to burden you with their many intricacies at this time.



JAMES E. MURPHY

JAMES E. MURPHY, of the International Title Recording and Identification Bureau, was in the service of the United States Government continuously from September, 1913, to November, 1920, at which time he was retired to the reserve with a commission of Captain. Considerable of his time while in the service was an assignment with the M. I. D. He has traveled the world over, and has made an intensive study of finger prints as a means of personal identification. He has made a study of the finger impressions of the natives of Hawaii, of Northern Luzon, around Baguio, of the Philippine Islands, of the Moros in Jolo, in Tientsin, Shanghai, and along the Yangtze River. He discovered that among these tribes the arch type of pattern predominated.

In Peking, China, he was accorded the privilege of seeing a number of finger print records that are in the possession of the royal families. As these are closely guarded, it was impossible to make a very thorough study of them. He was, however, allowed to examine some thumb prints taken as early as 100 A. D. These had been placed upon documents to protect the signatures of the then ruling Chinese monarchs. The records were in one of the old dungeons and were on silken fibre paper. If it were not for the courtesy of Ming Loo, a member of the Chinese Secret Service, it would have been impossible to see them.

When the United States entered the World War on April 6, 1917, the demand for finger print experts was such that the country was combed for competent men. As a sufficient number could not be obtained, schools were established where special instructions were given so that we would have enough competent filers and classifiers to take care of the finger impressions of the millions of men entering the service. That was the supreme test of the infallibility of finger printing as a means of identification. How well it answered the purpose is a matter of history.

Knowing the infallibility of finger prints, Mr. Murphy, upon leaving his country's service, decided to educate the public to the value of finger prints as a means of personal and commercial identification. His initial efforts have met with such pronounced success that, by the end of 1922, he expects to have the largest private bureau in the world.

FINGER prints were used in China over one thousand years ago. The ruling monarchs used thumb prints to prevent forgery of important documents and to prevent impersonations. Thus, it will be seen that the first use of finger prints was for commercial purposes. It is for us to assume that the Chinese did not realize the full value of their discovery.

We also hear of finger prints having been used for commercial purposes by the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, but have no authentic record to that effect. We, at the present time, give credit to Johannes E. Purkenje, a professor of physiology at Breslau, for the first important step in the development of the finger print science. He, in 1823, planned a system and named some of the standard finger print patterns now in use. Had his ideas been accepted at that time, universal finger printing would long ago have been an accepted fact, and millions of missing people, and unidentified dead, would have been fully accounted for.

In 1858, Sir William Herschel, an executive of the British Empire in the Hooghly district, Bengal, India, found it necessary, as a means of positive identification of the natives entering into contracts with the British Empire, to take the impressions of the palms of their hands. This practice he discontinued as it was found that the thumb print alone answered the required purpose.

Realizing the full value of finger prints as a means of identification, he tried to induce the British Government to officially adopt and install his ideas throughout the Empire. In this he failed, but it was the foundation he had laid that opened the way for the investigation as to the value of finger printing, subsequently instigated by Sir Francis Galton.

In 1888, Sir Francis Galton named three of the standard patterns now in use, known as the "Arch," "Loop," and "Whorl." As a result of his study and research he succeeded in prevailing upon the British Government to adopt finger printing as a subsidiary to the Bertillon system of identification. Galton was then 72 years of age. His great fight was to prove the superiority of finger prints, as a means of identification, over the Bertillon system of measurements, a system devised and perfected by Alphonse Bertillon, a

French anthropologist who, at the age of 29, succeeded in getting the Paris Police Department to use his system, which consisted of eleven measurements of the human body. So it seems that considerable time and energy was wasted in proving the superiority of one system over the other. Had Galton's efforts been made along the lines of educating the people to the value of finger prints for personal identification the present public interest in universal finger printing would have started at that time.

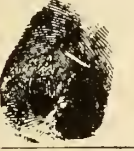
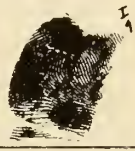
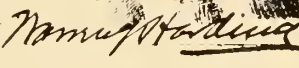
* Sir E. R. Henry took up the task where Galton left off, and it is to Henry that the greatest amount of credit is due for the present perfected method of finger print identification; in fact, it is the system perfected by him, and bearing his name, that is now universally used. He, like the others, however, seemed to realize the value of finger prints only as a means of positive identification of criminals, and was justifiably proud, when, in 1901, Bertillon, in his broadminded way, acknowledged the superiority of the Henry system of finger prints over the Bertillon system of measurements.

The same year when the British Government put its official approval on Sir E. R. Henry's ideas, an epoch in finger printing as a means of criminal identification was made. From then on its progress has been rapid. But, as previously stated, nearly all the study and development has been along the line of finger printing and detecting the criminal.

Perhaps the greatest movement in favor of finger prints as a means of identification, was during the World War, when every one of the millions of men entering the service of our country was finger printed. Thus, our government set its official seal on the recording of individual finger prints. Why? Because it knew the system to be infallible; that it would be impossible for two finger prints to be exactly alike; that it would be impossible to duplicate the record after it was once made.

Finger printing as a means of identification, was established in the Army and Navy Bureaus in Washington, in 1907. These bureaus now contain over 5,000,000 finger print records. In the Navy alone, since the installation of the finger print system, 11,817 identifications have been made.

Finger Prints of President Harding

M-8715 NAME _____ NO. _____ COLOR _____		CLASSIFICATION <u>24 U I O 11</u> FORMULA <u>2 R I O 11</u>		R 2683 36	
1. THUMB	2. INDEX FINGER	3. MIDDLE FINGER	4. RING FINGER	5. LITTLE FINGER	
					
6. THUMB	7. INDEX FINGER	8. MIDDLE FINGER	9. RING FINGER	10. LITTLE FINGER	
					
PLAIN IMPRESSIONS OF THE LEFT FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY			PLAIN IMPRESSIONS OF THE RIGHT FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY		
LEFT HAND			RIGHT HAND		
					
TAKEN BY <u>Harry H. Caldwell</u> DATE <u>Sept. 22/21</u> CLASSIFIED BY <u>J. H. Taylor</u> DATE <u>Sept. 22/21</u> EXAMINED BY <u>Fred Sandberg</u> DATE <u>Sept. 22/21</u>					

The above is a reproduction of the finger prints of President Harding, taken at the White House, September 22, 1921. Thus, the President, in his own way, set his official approval on universal finger printing. While the impressions are those of a very distinguished man, there is nothing out of the ordinary about them.

What Is a Finger Print?

A FINGER PRINT is a reproduction of the ridge formation on the first phalange or nail joint of a finger or a thumb,—the only infallible means of identification, as they do not change from birth until decomposition sets in after death. In the millions of prints taken to date no two have been found to be exactly alike, and, by striking an average mathematically, it is easily determined that no two ever will be found exactly alike.

If you will examine the smooth surface or friction skin of the nail joints of your fingers you will readily see the ridges of the skin that make up the different patterns. Between the ridges will be found the furrows or depressions. This formation, under a magnifying glass, takes on the appearance of a newly plowed field.

The ridges of the fingers form nine standard types of patterns known as Arches, Tented Arches, Exceptional Arches, Loops (Ulnar and Radial), Whorls, Central Pocket Loops, Twinned Loops, Lateral Pocket Loops, and Accidentals. It can be determined mathematically how often the same type of pattern might appear on the fingers of different individuals. It can also be determined, in the same manner, how often the same patterns might be expected to appear on all corresponding fingers of different persons. But, when it is known that each individual print bears from 25 to 100 separate points of identification, from the pattern itself, we arrive at figures beyond human comprehension that would have to be considered before two prints could be found to be exactly alike.

The ridges of the friction skin serve as a protection to the hands in doing manual labor, and to the feet in walking. The ridges contain the openings of the sweat ducts that supply the body oil to the skin to keep it soft and pliable and to prevent inflammation. We know these things to be true, but that does not explain why the Great Creator of all things saw fit to endow humanity with so many different patterns when any one pattern would

answer any purpose so far discovered by science. Until further research is made on the subject we shall assume that the Creator placed them there as a means of positive identification.

The ridges on the friction skin of some of the lower animals, such as monkeys, apes, orang-utans, chimpanzees, etc., are so much like those of human beings that you would have to see the impressions taken in order to distinguish them. In the patterns taken from the lower animals mentioned, the arch type averages about 95 per cent. Had Darwin possessed this information to corroborate his theory it would have been a wonderful support to him.

In the early centuries the uncivilized tribes used tattooing as a means of identification. This often took on the appearance of the grotesque, and very often hideously marked bodies were the result of the various designs and markings used by the different tribes. These designs sometimes covered the entire body, so that the tribes practicing this means of identification could tell at a glance the clan or caste of any native. Thus, the chieftain, the warrior, the unchaste, the diseased, and the criminal of the different tribes carried certain identification marks of the branding iron and the tattooing scalpel all through life. How cruel and crude this was may readily be seen. For centuries this was considered a necessity. We very frequently, even in this enlightened age, hear of tattooing still being practiced to some extent.

In writing this booklet we have endeavored to avoid everything bearing on the spectacular. We ask you to consider whether or not having the finger prints of yourself and loved ones recorded in our bureau, or in your home, would prove a measure of protection to you. When we record a registration it remains for life. The original cost of this identification insurance is the first and only charge made. You are not asked to sign on the dotted line and obligate yourself to make yearly payments the rest of your life in order to be assured that your identification will remain on file. One of our representatives will call on you after you have had an opportunity to read this booklet. He will be courteous to you, and will gladly explain in detail everything pertaining to our identification system. In case you are out

when our representative calls, and you desire to be furnished with further data, you may fill in and mail the blank form shown on inside back cover.

We charge \$2.00 for each individual registration. This is a lifetime record and no further annual or other fee is charged. Should registrant desire a pocket identification card as shown on page 11, the price is \$3.00. This includes a beautiful leather case made to our order.

For the children—and for the grown-ups too, if they desire—we issue a souvenir attested finger print record as shown on page 15. This is suitable for framing and will last a lifetime. The price of this souvenir record, including a lifetime registration in our bureau, is \$2.50.

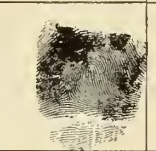
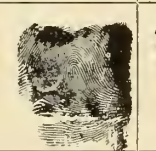
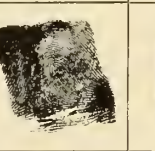
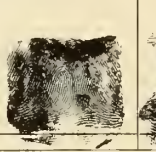
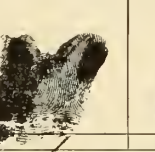
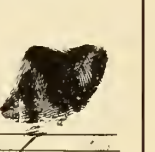
As stated elsewhere in this booklet, we are the originators of several valuable finger print systems for commercial purposes. Some of our ideas have been copied. So for your guidance, if you wish your registration to be filed with us, be sure your finger impressions are placed on records bearing the name, "INTERNATIONAL TITLE RECORDING AND IDENTIFICATION BUREAU."

We have the most modern and up-to-date bureau in the country for the recording of finger prints for personal and commercial purposes. Should you decide to come in and have the registration made at the bureau, instead of at your home, bring the kiddies with you. We will be pleased to show you what their own pudgy prints, magnified over 2,000 diameters, look like on a moving picture screen.



*We teach the science of
finger printing in a
thorough, practical way*

Finger Prints of Governor Groesbeck

INTERNATIONAL TITLE RECORDING AND IDENTIFICATION BUREAU COMMERCIAL, PERSONAL AND CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION									
EDWARD H. MURPHY			1304-1308 PENOBSCOT BLDG. DETROIT, MICH.				JAMES E. MURPHY, P.P.E.		
NAME <u>HON. ALEX. J. GROESBECK.</u>					CLASSIFICATION 5 U O O 16. 17 U I O 14.				
NO <u>1009</u> COLOR <u>WHITE</u> SEX <u>MALE.</u>									
CLASSIFIED BY <u>E.O. STEPHENS, J.E. MURPHY.</u>					TAKEN BY <u>E. H. MURPHY.</u> DATE <u>12/19/21.</u>				
RIGHT HAND									
1. Right Thumb	2. R. Fore Finger	3. R. Middle Finger	4. R. Ring Finger	5. R. Little Finger					
									
LEFT HAND									
1. Left Thumb	2. L. Fore Finger	3. L. Middle Finger	4. L. Ring Finger	5. L. Little Finger					
									
LEFT HAND					RIGHT HAND				
Print finger and thumb simultaneously					Print finger and thumb simultaneously				
									
OVER									

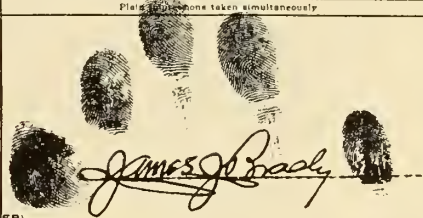
Above is a reproduction of the finger prints of the most Democratic Governor Michigan has ever had—Hon. Alex. J. Groesbeck.

These prints were taken at the offices of the International Title Recording and Identification Bureau, on December 19, 1921. In this manner the Governor wishes to convey to the people of Michigan his approval of Universal Finger Printing.



This picture was taken while Governor Grosbeck was waiting to be finger printed for the moving pictures, on December 19, 1921. Reading from left to right. Seated: James J. Brady, Alex. J. Grosbeck (Governor, State of Michigan), Colonel Henry D. Syer, U. S. A. Standing: Edward H. Murphy, James E. Murphy, John B. Adams, E. O. Stephens, Charles L. Raymond.

Finger Prints of James J. Brady

INTERNATIONAL TITLE RECORDING AND IDENTIFICATION BUREAU				
COMMERCIAL, PERSONAL AND CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION			JAMES E. MURPHY, F. P. E.	
EDWARD H. MURPHY			1304-1305 PENOBSCOT BLDG., DETROIT, MICH.	
NAME JAMES. J. BRADY.			CLASSIFICATION	
NO. 1015 COLOR WHITE. SEX MALE.			1 R I I I 5. 1 R I I I 4.	
CLASSIFIED BY E.O. STEPHENS, J.E. MURPHY.			TAKEN BY E. H. MURPHY. DATE 12/19/21.	
RIGHT HAND				
1 Right Thumb	2 R Fore Finger	3 R Middle Finger	4 R Ring Finger	5 R Little Finger
				
LEFT HAND				
6 Left Thumb	7 L Fore Finger	8 L Middle Finger	9 L Ring Finger	10 L Little Finger
				
LEFT HAND		RIGHT HAND		
Plain Impressions taken simultaneously		Plain Impressions taken simultaneously		
				
(OVER)				

The above is a reproduction of the finger prints of James J. Brady, Vice-President of the American State Bank, and formerly of the Internal Revenue Department. These prints were taken at the offices of the International Title Recording and Identification Bureau, on December 19, 1921. If you want to know what "Jim" thinks of Universal Finger Printing—just ask him.

No 515.

INTERNATIONAL TITLE RECORDING
AND IDENTIFICATION BUREAU

Master Card
Formula

Date 11/23/21.

1304-08 Penobscot Building

DETROIT, MICH.

1 Aa 2.
1 A

ATTESTATION:

Rolla O. Hoikes.

(NAME)

425 Theodore Street.

(ADDRESS)

Detroit, Mich. on.

CITY, STATE OR FOREIGN

Internat'l Title Recording
and Identification Bureau

BY

E. W. Murphy
REGISTRAR

Whose finger print Right Thumb
and signature appear below, has registered with
us for the purpose of personal and commercial
identification.

Rolla O. Hoikes
REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE



INTERNATIONAL TITLE RECORDING
AND IDENTIFICATION BUREAU
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

IDENTIFICATION CARD

The above is a reproduction of our pocket-size identification card. An attested card of this nature is invaluable to commercial travelers, business men, etc. It is, in fact, invaluable to any one wishing to be identified.

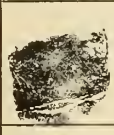
No. 1000
 Date December 10, 1921

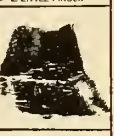
S o u v e n i r

Finger Print Record

Master Card
Formula

9 8 0 0 20
1 0 0 0

Right Hand				
1. RIGHT THUMB	2. R. FORE FINGER	3. R. MIDDLE FINGER	4. R. RING FINGER	5. R. LITTLE FINGER
				

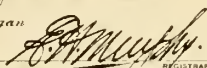
Left Hand				
6. LEFT THUMB	7. L. FORE FINGER	8. L. MIDDLE FINGER	9. L. RING FINGER	10. L. LITTLE FINGER
				

Francis Mc Donald NAME 11392 Cascade St. ADDRESS Detroit CITY Michigan STATE

Whose finger prints appear above, has registered with us for the purpose of personal identification

International Title Recording and Identification Bureau

1204-8 Penobscot Building, Detroit, Michigan


REGISTERED

SOUVENIR CARD

Above is a reproduction of our souvenir finger print record which was designed principally for the children. In after years they will appreciate your foresight and thoughtfulness in having had this only infallible record of their identity made. Adults, also, may be furnished with the same style of card, should they so desire. Actual size of above card is 8x10 inches.

SAY MISSING GIRL ONLY HIDING TO MISS CLASSES

KALAMAZOO, Nov. 23.—Police officials believe Miss Hazel Pearson is hiding to miss classes.

POSES AS LOST SON, IS JAILED

Otto Olson Asked Money From
Boy's Father, Given 7
Months in Prison.

FINDS JEWELER DIED UNKNOWN

Deputy Coroner Says Receiving
Hospital Sent Inventor
to Potter's Field.

FAMILY IS NOT NOTIFIED

Investigation as to the whereabouts of Charles L. McVey, a jeweler, is being made from Monroe.

GOLD TEETH DISPROVE LOST PASTOR THEORY

Motorman's Wife Says Boy
Not That of Missing
May Be

MYSTERY VEILS SLAYER OF MAN FOUND IN BOG

Efforts of Police To Learn
Victim's Name Futile; Clothing
Changed, Belief.

DOCTOR APPEALS FOR AID TO LOCATE SON

15-Year-Old Pupil Missing
Since Last Week.

THINK NAKED BABY BOY WAS THROWN FROM AUTO

CLEVELAND, Nov. 23.—A baby boy, suffering with exposure, was found on the driveway near the Red Cross teaching center on Euclid.

SEARCHES FOR TWINS MISSING FOR 15 YEARS

Although 15 years have elapsed since he has seen them, Glenn A. Gassman, 625 Warren avenue east, is making a hopeful search for a brother and sister, William and Mary Gassman, twins, now about 20 years old.



MAN'S BODY FOUND IN ROADSIDE DITCH

Believed Foreigner; 2 Bullet
Holes in Head.

The body of a man, apparently a

TALENTED GIRL SINGER MISSING; KIDNAPED, FEAR

BOY, FAILING IN EXAMS., IS MISSING SINCE MONDAY

Fear of parental displeasure because he had failed in school examinations is believed to be the reason impelling Bernard Mave

30, 1921.

11-YEAR-OLD MISSING; POLICE BEGIN SEARCH

Mystery Man Has Detroit Keys

FLINT, Mich., Dec. 29.—Flint has a mystery man. He is young, well dressed and refined.

Found in a street car by the police, acting strangely, he is unable to give any clue as to his identity. His only possessions are a key and

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

The above clippings, taken from local papers during the past few weeks while this book was being compiled, show a few cases where the necessity of finger prints, as a means of personal identification, is brought home to friends and loved ones left behind. Many cases of a similar nature are constantly being brought to your notice through the medium of the press.

REMEMBER that your finger prints are recorded with us for personal and commercial identification purposes only.

We also record, clear and prove title on personal chattels.

We act as a Clearing House in recording finger prints for Banks, Insurance and Bonding Companies, Hotels, Department Stores, Manufacturers, etc.

We make attestation on wills and other important documents where the validity of a signature might be questioned during life, or after death.

WE teach the science of finger printing in a thorough, practical way.

COUPON

Without any obligation on my part, have one of your representatives call and explain the value of finger prints as a means of personal and commercial identification.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

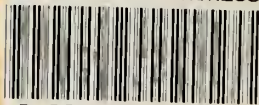
CITY.....STATE.....

(Best time to call)

Fill this out and mail to the INTERNATIONAL TITLE RECORDING AND IDENTIFICATION BUREAU, 1304-1308 Penobscot Building, Detroit, Michigan. Telephone Main 611.

FFB 1922

27 1922



Baby Footprints

The above is a reproduction of the foot prints of a baby girl, five weeks old. Positive points of identification are found on the soles of the feet as well as on the palms and fingers of the hands. Registration of this kind is intended only for infants and is resorted to because of the great difficulty experienced in getting their finger impressions.

B

INTERNATIONAL TITLE RECORDING *and* IDENTIFICATION BUREAU

TELEPHONE MAIN 611

1304-1308 PENOBSCOT BUILDING
DETROIT . . . MICHIGAN